WHEN AGUINALDO FLED.

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS WITH THE FILIPING CHIEF.

Corporal Saulabury's Account of His Travels Vhile a Prisoner-Aguinaldo's Views-A Cannibat Feast Among Igorrote Savages. MANILA, Peb. 26. - Corporal John D. Saulsbury of the Signal Service was a prisoner among the insurgents for two months, and for several days he travelled with Aguinaldo when the latter was being hotly pursued by the soldiers of the Thirtythird and Thirty fourth Infantry in the mountains of the north of Luzon. Now he has returned to Manila with an Interesting story to tell.

"My first impressions of the insurgents were not Very bad," said Saulsbury. "I remember receive ing only the kindest treatment from the Filipinos who captured us. The doctor who dressed the wound in my head spoke excellent English and said he had received his education in Paris and London. On the way to Tarlac the people we encountered were so kind to me that I actually began to think it was a mistake for the Americans to be fighting them. They all seemed busy and contented and there was no friction between the soldlery and the people. It did not occur to me, however, that I was in the heart of the Tagalog country and all the prosperity the rebel government had at its disposal centred there. I soon learned, when I was taken north from Tarlac into the land of the Pangasinans and Illocanos, that the insurrection was no happy dream with these people, but a source of great injury."

Saulsbury tells a story fillustrative of the credulity of the natives. As he was being taken to Tarl e a Fflipino officer came up to him with the announcement that Gon. Otis had been captured. "Surely, some mistake," said Saulsbury.

No." said the officer, "he has just been taken to Tarlac under a heavy guard. Captured near Appeles."

At the Bamban railroad station Saulsbury fekingly made an inquiry about Otis. Several crowding about seemed highly elated and said: "Yes, he left for Tarlac on the train not twenty minutes ago." Saulsbury began to won-He was bundled on a train going to Tarlac and when he alighted at the station once again came the announcement, "Gen. Otis has been captured."

"I actually began to believe it," said Saulsbury, "and wondered how such a misfortune could have befallen the Americans. We were taken to the | tied. viller. As we approached headquarters we encountered a couple of other American prisoners. Just to show them that I was in possession of the important news of the General's capture and to gain final corroboration I called out to them: Where is Otis" They answered: 'Right up there in that building we have just come from.' In this place we found seven other Americans, some of them soldiers and some captured sailors from saw good fun in the joke and took every occasion to introduce Hays to the curious, open-mouthed na-

soldlers on top of a very high mountain overlooking Condon. From their position the Pilipinos could see the long snakelike column of the soldiers of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Infantry leaving Condon. Tila Pass in the hands of brave men would have been almost impregnable. It rises almost 5,000 feet above the sea and the

back and see the battle.

The Filipinos had provided nicely for every The Filipinos had provided nicely for everything but a flanking party, which they considered could not possibly operate on their position. The Americans started in round the bend and had two men killed and several wounded before they saw the impossibility of going up that trail. They withdrew to cover and then Major March sent a score of men to the top of the hill far to the right and simost back of the Filipinos' position. Then another party climbed a steep mountain directly in front. The insurgents were taken completely by surprise by the fire from the rear.

"The scene was striking," said Saulsbury. "The men in the intrenchments became panic-stricken on receiving the fire from the flank and they fled pell-mell. Many of them never managed to get on the narrow trail at all, but in they terror and anxiety to get out of range of the American ad anxiety to get out of range of the American

and anxiety to get out of range of the American bullets plunged over preciples to destruction. I saw Pilar wounded twice, but fighting bravely. He was finally laid low by another bullet and his men did not wait to recover his body. The remnant of the battalion of 300 fled over the pass and down to Angulqui where there was a raily and a counting of forces. One hundred and fifty of the force that attempted to hold the pass never reported, and it is supposed they were either killed or fell over the precipice."

Pilar's battalion from that time devoted thempelves to escaring instead of fighting. Saulsbury

actives to escaring instead of fleching. Saulsbury with them, they travelled night and day nearly fifty miles until they reached Cervantes. At this place Saulsbury's travels with Actinaldo began. The rebel President had got so far in his flight and with him were his wife, the two sisters of Columbia and with him were his wife, the two sisters of Columbia and with him were his wife, the two sisters of Columbia and with him were his wife, the two sisters of Columbia and with him were his wife.

and with him were his wife, the two sisters of Col.
Levka and other women, seviral officers and a
band of soldiers as an escort. Speaking of his
experiences Saulsbury said:

"Aguination as I saw him then looked little
different from the ordinary Tagalog, and, indeed
not so bright and intelligent as many of them.
He appeared quite friendly to me, and several
times gave me money so that I could purchase
food in the villages we passed through. On
more than one occasion I had an opportunity to
chat with him and once he told me what his plans
had been and what he hoped for in the future.
His first intention when it became evident that the
Filipanes and the Americans were to clash, was
to concentrate his army about Manila and with
the aid of the insurgents in the city, who were to
revolt, either drive all the Americans out or compel
them to surrender to him. He selected Malolos
as a capital with not the least idea that the Americans would ever have even a chance to attack it,
otherwise he would have chosen a better fortified cans would ever have even a chance to attack it, otherwise he would have chosen a better fortified place. The plan to canture Manila proved a fadure, and the Americans began to move with considerable success against the Filippino capatal. Tartac was selected as the new capitalism the Bamban Hills as its defence. Then the republic began to hope for intercession by a foreign power. The leaders argued that the Americans had promised to release all Stanish prisoners within eight months, and that when this period passed and the prisoners were not released the Treaty of Pariswas null and void. These plans all failed, and then argunaldo looked to the Church for aid. The Church could do nothing; so he therefore ousted all the Spanish friars from their possessions and made prisoners of them. Just before the Americans began to advance from Angeles there was a big Masonic celebration in Tarlac. Many of the insurgent officials were members of the Masonic fratefaity, and Aguinaldo said he hoped through that brotherhood to effect something for the Filippine people or at least to stave off the American army until December when it was thought the election in the United States would take place. Bryan would be elected and the Americans would be withdrawn. They even had a Bryan celebration in Tarlac any which perassion

people. "When it became evident that the Americans were going to push on to Tarlac. Aguinaldo saw that a new capital must be had, so be selected Bayombong, which lies in the Cagayan Valley and is cut off by high no intains. An attempt was made to reach the place with the government records, but these were captured and also and the way to Bayombong was cut off by the cavalry. Then Aguinaldo determined to make Cervantes the new capital. Cervantes was accessible only by way of Tila Pass and a pass near Vigan. I have already told of how Tila cans. It was very evident that Cervantes, now that it was reached, was no better off than one of the towns on the plains below. Aguinaldo told me that it was decided that they should push d me that it was decided that they should push to Bontoc, blow up a pass near there to keep e A vericans from following, and then travel Bayombong. It was decided that when they

reached there guerrilla warfare should begin. The troops were to break up into small bands, play the 'amigo' act as often as possible by entering towns garrisoned by Americans dressed in c'tizens' clothes and attack them just often enough to show them the Filipinos had not given up, but were still fighting.

"After leaving tervantes we were in the heart of the igorrote country, and for the Filipinos, there was almost as much to be feared from them as from the Americans. We passed through many villages where the people were half savages and would have attacked us if we had not been strongly armed. Many of the Igorrotes fight among

armed. Many of the Igorrotes fight among themselves. Aguinaldo hired fresh cargadores every few towns to carry his baggage and some 18,000 pesos in silver he was taking with him. A band of these Igorrote carriers on being dis charged at one town started back to their nativ

A hand of these Igorrote carriers on being discharged at one town started back to their native village, met enemies on the way and were cut to pieces. Only six of them succeeded in getting back alive. Aguinaldo had to use great caution in entering several of the towns and in some of them he found it unsafe to stop at all. The Igorrote village of Benaue proved to be the terminus of my journey with the rebel President and a short time afterward I left him altogether. Benaue was also the scene of a number of decidedly uninviting expenences, for here we saw genuine Igorrote canibals.

"We were leaving Benaue and Aguinaldo had done as usual, sent ahead the advance guard and was preparing to leave two hours behind, it when we heard a hubbub a mile and a half away where the next Igorrote village was located. We were just advancing from the town with forty men, when there came running back several Filippino soldiers, members of the advance guard. They shad lost their knapsacks and hats and only retained their guns. Some were covered with wounds inflicted by spears. All were thoroughly frightened. The Igorrotes of the village below Benaue had seen fit to oppose the passage of the Tagalogs and with their spears, bows and arrows had made their bluff stick. Aguinaldo decided to postpone his journey until the way could be cleared. He gave orders for additional men to go forward and also prevailed on a large number of Igorrotes to go down and take part

arrows had made their blun sites. Aguinated decided to postpone his journey until the way could be cleared. He gave orders for additional men to go forward and also prevailed on a large number of Igorrotes to go down and take part in the convict. This they were willing to do because the two villages were enemies to each other. Well, there was a bloody battle fought and a score or so of Igorrotes had their heads split open and many others were wounded. The men of Aguinaldo's detachment came back bringing two prisoners, a young man and an old one, both natives of the next village. These prisoners were turned over to the inhabitants of Benaue. Amid much clatter they were led off. I asked permission to follow and see what was to be done with them, and it was granted.

"A great concourse of Igorrotes with the prisoners in charge went off toward the edge of the village, where the old man was bound and left lying on the ground and the young man was ted to a tree. The crowd them thimsed out and almost everybody, save a few men left to watch the unfortunate victims, disappeared. Presently the people returned rigged out in fautustic clothing their faces painted a hileous yellow and their shields and spears in their hands. They began by executing a wild dance accompanied by yelling and crooning. Then with a swoon they went toward the re- where the younger of the two prisoners was tied. He was wailing and crying for mercy. The spear of the first man was sunk into the young man's body and then another and another. The victim hung lifeless on the ropes that bound him to the tree, but the savages continued to sink their spears into his body. At last they grew weary of this phase of the sport. The body was cut loose and a hure kettle brought. Piece by piece they cut the corpse up and placed it in the pot for the cooking. Over a huge fire it bolled while the savages noisily passed about it. When the mess of human flesh was done, myself and the Tagalogs who were with me watching the proceeding were gravely invited to partake wit of them soldiers and some captured sailors from the gunboat Urlanteta. I immediately asked about Otis. A laugh went up. There he is right before you, some one said, and they pointed to a small grav-headed man sitting wearily in a corner. And then the laugh changed to a roar. It had all been a practical joke suggested by the Filipinos themselves, who at first took this man, whose name was Hays, for a General. Hays was running a restaurant in Malolos and was captured near that place while buying chickens from the country people. He was perhaps 45 years old, had sparse whiskers and carried himself with just enough dignity to cause the Filipinos to balieve he must be some great personage. The prisoners with whom he was taken up the railroad saw good fun in the joke and took every occasion to introduce Hays to the curious corner. ers, as they are called. In the case of the prisone I saw murdered and cut up, the Igorrotes remove the head, which they placed on the end of a pol to introduce Hays to the curious, open-mouthed natives along the line as Gen. Otis. The news of Otis's capture after that spread like wildfire."

Saulsbury was present at the Battle of Tila Pass on Dec. 2. With his guard he overtook Gen. Gregorio Pilar and a battalion of the Bulacan of the Bulacan of the Bulacan of the Bulacan overlook. The provided head of the property of the head, which they placed on the end of a pose and then cut off the hands and tied them a short distance down the pole. This pole was carried about and for an hour and a half the people paradel hehind it shouting and singing. "On several occasions the officers with Aguinaldo wished to have me killed to save the trouble of caring for us, but Aguinaldo firmly declared that as long."

wished to have me killed to save the trouble of caring for us, but Aguinaldo firmly declared that I was not to be harmed. He said that as long as he had his way none of the Americans were to be maltreated, that he had always intended to treat them well. He seemed greatly troubled concerning his wife, who was now quite ill and had to be carried all the time. The other women of the party were also in delicate condition and one of the officers of the rarty was suffering from rheu-matism. There began to be some talk of sending the women back to the American lines. Aguinaldo trail is rocky and in places can be climbed only by natural steps in the cliffs. Pilar had placed h's men so as to command a curve in the trail, over which the Americans would have to pass in over which the Americans would have to pass in and see that they reached Manila without molesand see that they reached Manila without molestation. Those members of the rebel force who wished to quit fighting and give themselves up were also to be allowed to go. Accordantly on Dec. 22 the whole band started back toward Bontoc with the intention of leaving us there as we had heard that the Americans were at Cervantes. I was to get a paper from Aguinaldo stating that I was free and almost shattered the pole on which the hammock was being carried by two Filipinos. One Filipino carrier was killed. While Saulsbury was being carried on over the pass he could look back and see the battle.

The Filipinos had provided plant for anything in the earth and he was the only surviving the proached. The next morning at 8 a man came running in to say that the Americans had come again to Bontoc and he was the only surviving

running in to say that the Americans had come again to Bontoc and he was the only surviving member of the party of twenty-one men sent there the right before. Aguinaldo had his horse saddled, gave me the letter he had promised, took leave of his wife and they back over the trail with his men in the greatest haste.

"We were just preparing to leave for Bontoc to join the Americans, when a messenger arrived from Aguinaldo with the order that we should follow him to Banan, a little town five miles back. I had almost decided to make my escape, but I feared the Igorrotes, as I had already had one experience with them. This was when I attempted to escape near Benaua. The Igorrotes gathered me in, sripped me and ich me to a tree. I was to have been tortured, killed and eaten just as the unfortunate prisences had been. When just about to begin the orgies they noticed a place the unfortunate prisoners had been. When just about to begin the orgies they noticed a place on my arm where I had started to tattoo my name. I had just completed a big capital 'S.' It has pened that this resembled very much their trib-sism. My whiskers, too, arrested their attention for one of their chiefs in former days had raise

I had received my freedom in a leiter from him and I intended to take it. I made this bluff, knowing well from my experience with the rebel leader, that he seldom went back on a promise.

"You will be killed,' he said to me.

"No matter,' said I. I am geing anyway,' and I gathered together my belongings and started out. This was on Christmas merning. I went a short distance when I was hailed and told to return. Aguinaldo had changed his mind again and decided that his wife should go with me and also the rest of the party that intended to give themselves up. Aguinaldo asked me to wait while he sent a measurement of the American commander asking whether he would take good care of his wife if he should sent her in to him. Several hours passed and this messenger brought back a reply from Major March of the Thirty-thred Infantry saving that Senora Aguinaldo would be well cared for. I was somewhat surprised that the American detachment did not accompany the messenger for it would have been an easy thing to capture Aguinsaldo and his sixty men with the 150 men I afterward learned Major March had. The message to him, however, had given him warning that an American prisoner was to be delivered over with the women. Major March probably preferred to wait until I had arrived to insure my safety and to get accurate information. weary and travel worn
"I took no time to enter into any extended rehad several hours the start of us. We got to be used and I attempted to lead the way to the village below there where the fight had taken place below there where the fight had taken place belower the Tagailogs and Igorness. Although we travelled many miles we fulled to discover it is place, and realizing that we had lost the trail, we had to return to Henome. Mater March decided that it would be fruitless for him to attempt to follow any further as his mer were in a frightful condition and practically without lood. So at Benaue the pursuit ended."

From the Cincinnate Euguirer. WARASH, Ind., April 7. - A new and profitable WARASH, Ind., April 6. A broad the banks of wirindustry has sprung up around the banks of WirThe

lot of clucking and scratched up garden seed with frenzy, but they got down to the business of laying as soon as they reached the age of marriage and they kept it up, winter and summer, until they were mere bundles of skin and bone from old age. Each of these hens was good for a hatching of thirteen chicks twice a year. Each of the roosters became the father of fifty or sixty families, then went to Chicago and was sold as a spring or fall broiler. The barnyard had the happy virtue of making its own living from bugs, scattered grain, young grass and so forth. It required no feeding and on care. It never had a disease. It roosted high and laughed at foxes minks, coons and woodchucks. Its food was not plentiful enough to permit it to catch the cholera. Pips and gapes it clucked to scorn. Now and then a gray-bellied hawk swooped out of the blue and pinched a youngling. Now and then a stray dog herded one out in the wheat field and chased it for four hours, finally making a meal of it. These things happened so seldom that they were not worth calculating as a percentage of loss. There was money in the barnyard. Regularly thrice a week the egg-laden crates went to Chicago, where their contents were turned into dollars. Regularly each spring and autumn the old ones were slaughtered and sent in to feed the city folks. There was money in the barnyard, and best, of all there, was peace. If there is any thing in the world which will make a farmer peaceful, fill his chest with calm, it is the knowledge that he is getting the best of somebody in town. Then Smithson came.

He had a model of his machine with him, a

small, square, inartistic box-like concern, painted an unholy red and bearing the name "Peerless Queen" on its side in blue letters a foot high. It had a lot of compartments in it and metal tubes and a sliding glass door and a small stovepipe chimney at one end and some hinges and a shallow tank at its bottom, for water, and a bowl-like receptacle in which a kerosene lamp stood and burned and stank. He lectured to a crowded house in the Cedar Valley church. The house was crowded because no admission fee was charged. The vallevites came to scoff and went away to ponder. Smithson lectured again the next night and the next. On the third night the people were packed in like sardines and a tail of them stretched out into the road. This was his proposition:

You bought a Peerless Queen incubator for \$60. Adding the freight, storage charges and so forth, its cost, laid down in Cedar Valley, was \$65. It has a capacity of 400 eggs, which would hatch out in three weeks. That meant 400 chickens each three weeks, 800 every six weeks, 1,600 every twelve weeks, say 1,500 chickens every ninety days, in order to be on the safe side. That would be 6,000 chickens every 360 days say, in order to be on the safe side, 6,000 a year these 3,000 would be roosters and 3,000 would be pullets. Statistics and averages proved this. The roosters would be sold, when four months old, for 20 cents each in Chicago, astonishing that town by the presence of thousands of broilers that could be cut with an ordinary knife. That would be \$600 for the roosters, the least valuable part of the crop. The 3,000 pullets would begin laying steadily when five months old. Hatched early in April they would begin to turn in dollars in September. Each of them could be counted upon to produce five dozens of eggs by the ensuing spring. Eggs were worth 15 cents a dozen in Chicago. That was 75 cents income a pullet, or a pullet productive capacity of \$2,250. The gross income from pullets and roosters would he \$2.850, say, in order to be on the safe side, \$2,800 in one year on an investment of the original chicken stock and \$65 for a Peerless Queen in-'I point with pride to this result," said Smith-

son, "and I pause for a reply." No reply being forthcoming, he went on to state that in the next spring the 3,000 pullets would be producing 1,500 eggs a day, which would require, say, to be on the safe side, three Peerless Queen incubators a day, or a stock of

pinety Peerless Queen incubators, producing, in a short time, 1,500 chickens a day, the males of which crop in four months would be worth \$150 a day, or \$4,500 a month. In five months each batch of pullets would be producing, say, to be on the safe side, 750 eggs a day worth 80 50. As at the end of the year there would be ninest batches of pullets at work, and the daily income from them in eggs alone would be not less than \$855, say, to be on the safe side, \$850 a day, this, joined to the sale of roosters, would bring the total to \$1000 a day.

8555, say, to be on the safe side, 8550 a day, this, joined to the sale of roosters, would bring the total to \$1,000 a day.

"Imagination," said Smithson, "staggers appailed at this result, but I am giving you only keele, kole, f-a-x, fax—kole fax."

Cedar Valley's population walked out of the church in dreamful fashion, unhitched its horses, dimied into its wagons and drove homeward over the bumpy roads, too full for utterance. The next day Smithson departed his side-pockets buiged with orders for Peerless Queens.

The machines, two or three carloads of them, reached the valley on time. Hearing of this, the makers of the Wondrous Mother incubator sent up R. Waldo Emerson Bangs, who said a dozen or so. His incubator, he said, would do everything a hen could do, except sing and peck a woman on the finger. The valley became divided into Peerless Queen and Wondrous Mother claus. A sub-division was effected by two agents who said the Dinky Phenom, and the Blue Hen. These four patterns were respectively kerosene lamp and hot air tubes, kerosene lamp and hot air chamber, alcohol lamp and hot air tubes. The Blue Hen was purchased extensively by the large tribe belonging to Olaf Olafson, Yon Yonson and Ole Oleson on the principle set forth by Knut Knut Knutson, familiarly known to highting rod agents, sewing machine agents, purveyors of hog choiefa medicine and such like ligituding rod agents, sewing machine agents, purveyors of hog-cholera medicine and such like ribald travellers, as "Old Nit-Nit," "Ay bay th' Blue Han," said Nit-Nit, "Afchecken no com', Ay drank th' alkinhol. Skald!" There had not been such diversity of opinion, such heared argument and such manual abuse in the valley since the first regiment marched away in 1861 while those who were afraid, or looking the said with the said of the clark were family and that there ought not to be any war. The smouthering ennities of the clark were familed afresh by denites as to the order breeft of chickens to denite a set the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite a set of the order breeft of chickens to denite the order breeft of chickens to denite the order breeft of the order breeft hightning rod agents, sewing machine agents the ponds and small lakes in this part of the State. The common cattail, which grows in profusion in the matshy ground near the water's edge, has become a valuable after of commerce and sells at the lake for a cent a pound. The cattails have largely superseded wood, cotton and hair for mattresses and upnobstery, and are said to be admirable substitutes, while they cost far less than the materials mentioned. Since the first of March over ten tons of the commodity have been gathered and naid for at Syracuse, on Turkey I also slone. The demand far exceeds the supply and is increasing.

Matters of Interest Concerning Horses are more fully and aby treated in The Sun's news columns than in any other medium. Advertising thus becomes more valuable in Tag. Sun for obvious reasons. Remember this.—Adr.

naking out morey orders for more eggs. This lasted for three months, the money orders growing fewer in number. Finally they ceased altogether. Knut Knut Knutson showed up, loaded to the guards with neat alcohol, and anxiously inquiring the Chicago address of the Blue fien man, so that he might be certain to find him when he went to the city to whip him. Then followed a convention, of the victims of R. Waldo. Emerson Bangs, who concocted and sent him a joint letter in rough English. It is supposed that he did not get it as no answer came. The Peerless Queen forces held a mass meeting and passed scathing resolutions which were engrossed and mailed to the manufacturers. Purchasers of the Dinky Phenom were less loud only because there were fewer of them. Gradually, under the softening influences of mild spring weather, the Cedar Valley folk got together and compared notes. So many insults had been exchanged that it was agreed to call the whole matter off and start in afresh. The call the whole matter off and start in afresh. The preacher was rebuced to see a complete congregation once more facing him. In order to avoid any complication whatever, he talked about the Boer tion once more facing him. In order to avoid any complication whatever, he talked about the Boer war. In due time experiences were brought out. One man, pridefully loading his Peerless Queen with \$20 worth of Cochin China eggs, raised his lamp-flame until 110 degrees was registered, and went to sleep that night with the reflection that he was getting rich while in ted. At 10 o clock he was aroused by a series of explosions and a smell from the outhouse like nothing else that he ever smelled before or since. Investigating, he found two-thirds of his eggs in fragments and the others were getting ready to burst. They were too rije, he concluded. He burnt the incubator to get rid of the scent. The Dinky Phenom, guaranteed to be perfectly safe anywhere except in a cyclone, blaw up on the third day and burned down Jim Wachsel's \$50 henhouse. Svendrig Stenson, firing up his Blue Hen until the spectral fleme of the alcohol lamp was three inches high, went into the woods, hunting squirrels, and when he got back found 400 speckled Wyands tie eggs, roasted through and through and as hard as bricks. Worse than that, the alcohol was all gone and that caused him a deep sense of loss. One of the Wondrous Mothers did even better, since it hatched thirty-two out of 400 White Brahma eggs, and the chicks were as black as crows. However, they all died inside of two days and Jim. Brown, their owner, was enabled to get them underground. thirty-two out of 400 white Brahma eggs, and the chicks were as black as crows. However, they all died inside of two days and Jinx Brown, their owner, was enabled to get them underground with speed. He had bought the Wondrous Mother and his wife had bought the eggs, and they are now divorced, but the minister hopes to bring them tereplate again.

now divorced, but the minister hopes to bring them together again.

When all of the testimony was in it was discovered that the various styles of incubators had run a dead heat as far as worthlessness was concerned. Some were disposed to assert pre-eminence for the Dinky Phenom, as, in addition to burning a henhouse, it had set fire to a stable and had also exploded in three instances; but the others had demerits as strong, and if the matter had been put to a vote there would have been a de. Of course, each investor was disposed to think that his own incubator had been worse than any of the others, but the dispute simmered into quiet, they were all so weary of war.

J. Walmsley Jones had followed a somewhat differing plan. Being of a theoretical turn, he had theorized that the chickens must become acclimatized before amounting to much. He had pur-

matized before amounting chased a Peerless Queen incubator an right chased a Peerless Queen incubator an right chased a Peerless Queen incubator an right did not lay out anything in ergs. He bought, instead, two dozen pairs of black Minorca hens with a complement of roosters, intending to let them breathe the western Wisconsin air and do their laying on the rremises. This plan might have worked well but for the fact that the chickens, being of an Asiatic breed, all froze to death the first being of an Asiatic breed, all froze to death the first being of an Asiatic breed, all froze to death the first being of an Asiatic breed, all froze to death.

Jones is all right. It has not been tried in a parental way, and his wife is now using it to set washtubs on.

Going through Cedar Valley to-day the traveller hears not the strident call of the harnyard nenter or the busy cluck-cluck of the harnyard hen. All of these chickens were killed and sent to Chicago when the valley less got ready to make \$1,000 a day. No parti-colored birds peck about the kitchen door. The youths and maidens do not have egg-hunting matches, because there are no eggs. The circuit-rider who stons in that neighborhood, expecting to be regaled with yellow, legged quilet, all brown and golden from the pau, will find himself up against pickled pork, fried miserably in its own fat. Farners wives do not borrow setting hens from one another. The steady income from the market has dwindled to nothing. It is hoped that in a year or two another start will be made. Meanwhile, Mr. Smithson and Mr. Bangs and their fellow-criminals, by calling at Scrimshaw's store, will hear of something to their disadvantage. In an outhouse, piled up like cord-wood, are incubators of four well-known brands. They are for sale and it is not well to ask too many questions about them from any man who haupens to be lounging in the store, sampling the cheese now and then and spitting forcefully at the stove.

MIXED UP WITH A WATERSPOUT. A Stirring Episode in the Voyage of a Little Schooner in the Pacific.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. "It swaved and rigragged over the ocean like the staggering gait of a drunken man, then swept with a roar just under our stern and carried away

the spinnaker boom with it."

That was the way Capt. Bice described the encounter his vessel, the schooner Metha Nelson, had with a waterspout on the morning of Oct. 18, about thirty miles northwest of Point Reges, while she was making for this port. The schooner was bound from Makawell, Hawaitan Islands, with a cargo of sugar. She had fair weather during all the voyage until the capes which mark the entrance to the harbor were almost in sight, when the wind began to freshen

and come in fiful gusts.

The schooner was holding well up to the northeast to get a good slant of wind for the port after taking bearings from the Farallone Light. The wind, which had been pretty brisk at the break of day, kept increasing and a few hours after the sun broke through the banks of fog clouds in the eastward it was almost blowing a hurricane

from the northwest.

When nearly abreast of Point Reyes the vessel's course was changed and she was bowling in toward the harbor, with the wind almost astern. Suddenly and almost directly ahead of the essel there arose a great, tall column of water. ressel there arose a great, tall column of water. For a moment it stood almost directly in the track of the schooner and only a few yards in advance of its jibboom. Just as the vessel seemed about to pierce it, it moved slowly from the schooner, then swung off to starboard. Capt. Rice ordered the heim hard over, to pass to port of the column, and at the same time jumped down from the poop deck to give the men a hand in hauling up the sheets.

The work was hardly half done and the jibs and mainsails were flanting in the wind wice.

The work was hardly half done and the jibs and mainsails were flapping in the wind, when the great column of water changed its course and came swirding back toward the schooner as if to strike it almost amidships.

This time it came racing over the ocean with a roar and with the speed of an express train. The sailers dropped the ropes on which they were having and sought the protection of the heavy beams of the forecastle head from the spars of the rigging, that they expected the next moment would be torn from the vessel and come tumbling down, a mass of weekage, on the deck.

Almost before the men could reach the shelter the vessel was caught in the vortex of air which accompanied the mighty twisting column of water. side under the water as she went. The yessel's stern swung into the twirling base of the water spout and it was lifted high in the air while the bow suni; down into the waves and the water rushed in on the sailors over the bulwarks forward.

rushed in on the sailors over the bulwarks forward. It was only for an instant, but in that instant there was a cracking of timbers, and the life heavily laden vessel grouned as though the life were being choked out of her. There was a loud report of smashing timbers in the midst of it all. Then the vessel's now rose, and with a quick roll to starhoard that put her almost on her beam end the vessel sprung around, the waterspout travelling almost parallel to her inclined deeps. The point of the lipsboum all but poked into the twisting column as the schooner righted around. Slowly the schooner righted and when she came to an even leed the waterspout was well off to starboard of the vessel and travelling rapidly away. All danger to the vessel was past, and the greatest surprise to the crew was the little.

EVIL INCUBATOR MEN DO.

LEVIL INCUBATOR MEN DO spectively. Both of them were men unusual health and strength, and had it not been for their assassination, one for both might have lived in the natural course of events to at least

the average age of the other Presidents. Of the first ten Presidents, Washington was the youngest to die, and yet he reached the consid erable age of 67. Only three of the eleven Presidents from Polk to Arthur attained a greater age, These were Fillmore, Buchanan and Hayes. John Adams, one of the sturdiest of all the

Presidents, reached the most advanced age. He lived to be 90, and is the only nonagonarian among them. Curiously enough, the second in longevity was Madison, though at the age of 21, fortly after he was graduated from Princeton follege, he was in so poor health that he wrote o a friend intimating that he did not expect a long or healthy life. Yet Madison grew stronger in ue time, and lived to the ripe old age of 85. Next in longevity comes Madison's life long friend and counsellor. Thomas Jefferson, who ived to be 83. John Quincy Adams reached 80. The youngest of all the Presidents to die was Garfield, who was cut down in the prime of life by an assassin's bullet. Fad he lived just two menths more, he would have reached 50.

The youngest of the Presidents to die a natural death was Polk, who lived to be 53. Next to him came Arthur, who died at 58.

The ages of all the dead. Presidents, arranged in the order of longevity, are. John Adams, 90;

in the order of iongevity, are. John Adams, 90; Madison, 85; Jefferson, 83; John Quinev Adams, 80; Van Buren, 79; Jackson, 78; Burchanan, 77; Fillmore, 71; Monroe, 73; Tyler, 71; Hayes, 70; William Henry Harrison, 68; Washiruton, 63; Lincoln, 56; Arthur, 56; Garfield, 49; 11 dell bases that in the Considerate deal to the deaths of the Presidents is the circumstance that John Adams and Thomas Jufferson died on the same day, July 4, 1826, just fifty years after the Declaration of Independence, which Jefferson himself had written and which both Adams and Jefferson had done much to bring to pass. Adams died after having remarked "Thomas Jefferson still lives." But as a matter of fact, Jefferson had died a few hours before. Five years later, on Independence Day, 1831, died James Monroe, the originator of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington was the only President to pass his life enurely in the last century, and Pierce was the first to be born during the present cen-Four of the Presidents died in office, William

Four of the Presidents died in office. William Henry Harrison, who served only one month; Zachary Taylor, who served one full term and about six weeks of his second term; and Garfield, who died after he had held the office six months.

Of the three Presidents now living, Benjamin Harrison is 66, and resides at Indianapolis, Grover Cleveland is 53, and hives at Princeton; President McKinley is 57.

It is a singular thing that two of the States, Virginia and Ohio, have furnished more than half the Presidents to the Nation. Virginia, The Mother of Presidents is the birthplace of eight, Ohio of five, Maseachusetts, New York and North Carolina if two each, and New Hampshire. Pennsylvania. Kentucky, Vermont, and

only city in the country that has lurnished two Presidents, They are Fillinore and Cleveland. Each of the important wars of the United States has given one or more Presidents to the country. The War of the Revolution gave Washington; the War of the Revolution gave Washington; the War of 1812. Jackson and Harrison; Taylor and Pierce went to the White Hottee on the strength of their records during the Mexican War; while every President chosen since the civil War, except Cleveland, took part in that struggle.

Washington and Grant were the greatest soldiers, though Jackson and Harrison were distinguished Generals. Monroe was a soldier of the Revolution, and was engaged in several important battles, including Trenton. Brondywing, Germantown and Monmouth. At Trenton he was wounded in the shoulder. Tyler put in a month's service as the head of a company of militia during the War of 1812, but his nen were not called into action. Lincoln's military career covered two months' service in the war against the Indian chief. Black Hawk, in 1832, first as Captain of militia and afterward as a private.

During the early part of the Civil War, Arthur was Acting Quartermaster-General for the State of New York, afterward inspector General and then Quartermaster-General.

In the early history of the United States it was the rule to give the Fresidents a second term. Later it became the exception. Of the first seven Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson served two terms. Since Jackson's time only three, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland, have been elected a second time. Of these, Grant was the only one to serve two consecutive terms, Cleveland served two terms, but with four years intermission. In the light of history, therefore, it will be seen that the chances are decidedly against a President's occupying the White House for eight years. More especially does the force of this appear in view of the fact that of those who tasted Presidential honors for one full term or a portion of a term, nearly all aspired to a

ers of the office who were content to sink out of sight without a struggle at the conclusion of their terms of office.

Of the eight Presidents already mentioned who desired a second term, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Benjamin Harrison were their party's candidates for re election. Tyler became the candidate of a party faction, but afterward withdrew his name, while Fillmore

was renominated by the American party four years after his term of office had expired, but carried only one Sta e.

In the early days, the Vice Presidency and the Secretaryship of State appear to have been stepping stones to the Presidency. John Adams, Vice President with Washington, succeeded him as President, Thomas Jefferson, Vice President with Adams and Secretary of State under Washington, succeeded Adams; VanHuren, Secretary of State under Jackson and afterwards Vice-President succeeded Fim. Madison, Secretary of State under Jackson and afterwards Vice-President succeeded Fim. Madison, Secretary of State under Jefferson became the next President and Monroe, one of Madison's Secretaries of State, followed him, while Monroe was su ceeded by his Secretary of State under Polk, afterward became President.

Since Van Buren, no Vice President has been chosen to the Presidency, and so far from the Vice Presidency being egarded as in line of promotion to the Pesidency, and so far from the vice Presidency being egarded as in line of promotion to the Pesidency the less important office is now looked upon be some politicians as a convenient shelf upon which to place an inconvenient candidate for higher hences.

It would not be difficult to convince Americans that their Presidents, taken as a b dy, are the ablest rulers of whom any nation, ancient or modern can blast, Many of them have been strong partisane but it may be said of them with out exception, that their connect of the Presidential office has been for the best interests of their

country, as they saw the light. All of them doubtless have made mistakes, for they have been doubtless have made mistakes, for they have been human; but their mistakes were almost invariably errors of judgment, and not errors founded upon self-will, b gotry, intolerance, vanity and arrogance. Whatever the shortcomings of the republican form of government in the United States it has never been comparable to that under hereditary rulers, which Jedferson, in a letter to Madison, once described as a "government of wolves over sheep or kites over pigeons."

ROCKWELL PARMERS' TRUST.

Continued Prosperity of the Organization Recently Described in "The Sun."

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. MASON CITY, Ia . April 5.-What has been the wonder of lowa farmers and a thorn in the flesh of grain buyers has just rounded out its eleventh year of existence, and the past year has been more marvelously successful than any former year.

Eleven years ago at Bockwell, twelve miles south of this city, in the richest part of this county, the Felthouse Brothers were coining money buying grain and stock and selling everything the farmer needed. They became rich so fast and the farmers became so dissatisfied that they formed a cooperative association for the purpose of building an elevator, marketing their own grain and disposing of their own hogs. By agitation they interested ninety-five farmers in four townships about Rocawell to

take stock in shares of \$1 each, and no man could own more than three shares. With this capital an elevator was built and the business begun. There was one provision in the constitution that has been the mainstay of the financial management and the bulwark against destruction by ruinous competition. The members were always paid one-fourth of a cent more than the seller outside the society, and the association protected itself from the allurements of higher prices paid by competing elevators by compelling its members to pay one-fourth of a cent commission in case the grain was sold to a competitor. The manager was instructed to give the highest price possible, based on Chicago quotations, and if the competitor offered a higher price he advised the members to sell to them and bring their one-fourth of a cent com-mission to the treasury. The founders had figured to a nicety that this quarter of a cent would pay all the expenses of the manager if not a bushel of grain came into their elevator, and thus they would, have always a buyer who and thus they would have always a buyer who would either give the best prices the market would warrant or compel their competitor to say the farmer more than the market price, to the detriment of the competitor, the profit of the association and welfare of the farmer. The result has been that the Rockwell elevators have always paid one-half cent to one and one-half cents higher than any other elevators in the county, and have been a source of chills and fever to the other elevator companies.

The cohesion of the society is the marvel of the county. It was predicted that the men who the county. It was predicted that the men who composed it, because of diametrical religious bene's, political affiliations and racial prejudices, would not hold together more than a year. But all these members have put all these and their petty ambitions aside and united un-swervingly on the platform of best prices on grain and hogs, and Protestant, Catholic, Re-publican, Democrat, Irish, Scandinavian, Gergrain and hogs, and Protestant, Catholic, Republican, Democrat, Irish, Scandinavian, German or American cannot swerve them from the original idea. Twice have powerful corporations endeavored to destroy them, but instead of dismaying them it has angered them, and they have gone a step farther in the cooperative idea, and sell to their members coal, sait, flour and other supplies which defy competition of the local merchants.

The experiment was founded on the theory that the farmers were enslaved to the former grain buyers, and that this was their emancipation. The fight for supremacy and for the life of the society has been kept fresh in the minds of the members, and each year the history is rehearsed, and the association renews its vows as sacredly as if at the altar of its country or church. Every year the question is asked if they want to go back to the fleshnots of low prices, and the exhortation is then made that the only plan to escape this bondage is to stick together and when a member sells elsewhere to faithfully pay his 'sc. commission to the society. Example hus been made of a few by expelling them for dishonestly refusing to comply, and as this means social and business ostracism the cases of treachery have been rare and the violators have found it convenient to move to other localities.

Just recently the Kansas City Grain Com-

dight, thoir of the Mascachusetts, New York and North Carolina of two each, and New Hampshire, Pennsylvana, Abruhosy, Verment and the honor of being the birthiplaces of all the Presidents of the inited States. Washington, defferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Hartsson, Tyler, Pola and "asjor were born in Virginia Grant, Hayes, Garheld, Benjamin Harrson, and the Hartshire of the Control of

DEDICATED WITH WHISKEY A Bottle of the Stuff Broken Over the Spire

From the Clereland Pinin Dealer. ine Congregational Church at Austinburg Ohic, was dedicated as a house of worship by the breaking of a bottle of whiskey over its spire. This town located six miles south of Geneva, will next June celebrate the one-hunde dth anniversary of its settlement, and the old church near its geographical centre has the distinction of being the first frame church built upon the Western Reserve.

The days when this church was built were avowedly the days of whiskey. It was the day when the drink was poured out freely by all who when the drink was poured out freely by all who attended the "raising" of a building, and when every one partook of it as we of the present would drink a glass of lemonade. Even the Rev. Giles W. Cowles, the hero of Austinburg and veteran minister of the county, partook of the "firewater," and pastors subsequently filling the pulpit of the church stopped at the village store, before and after attending services, to take an "eye opener."

The "raising" of the church occupied a whole week, having been begun on Monday morning and completed Saturday afternoon. On the last day the entire community was upon the scene to witness the dedicatory ceremonies. As none of those erecting the building would climb to the top of the spire, which is over one

As none of those electing the building would climb to the top of the spire, which is over one ahundred feet from the ground, the services of a lake sailor were procured. With a rope in his hand he climbed to the topmost point of the edi-fice and as the last timber was placed he drew a bottle of whiskey from the ground by means of a rope, and, breaking it over the spire, shouted: "Three cheers for the new church:"

MANILA'S CUSTOM HOUSE

COILS OF SPANISH RED TAPE MAKE AMERICANS MIGH.

Rensons Why the System Cannot Be Changed at Present-Facts of the Hant for an Empty Trunk American Women Who Despair - Trials of the Officials MANILA, Feb. 27 - The mills of the Gods may grind slowly, but they are not a circumstance to the workings of the Manila custom house. The present system was established by Spanish law and even though it was universally condemned during Spanish days, there were certain redeen ing features then in the way of business time tices and short cuts sanctioned by custom and routine, but now under the military direction everything is carried out to the letter of the law and sifted through all the various intricate processes to an ultimate fineness, that would make the products of the mills of the Gods as hompy as the boulders that lie in the mountain streams

In Spanish days certain goods and classes of imports were massed together and the duties were levied in bulk, as experience demonstrated that this was the best and most expeditious method Of course this course was not provided for by the laws, but in this case as in many others that puzzle officials and business men, the code was simply set aside. As affairs now are the mile tary government, ever consistent and keenly watchful of rules, operates exactly according to instructions and rigidly enforces every article and clause of the customs code.

Here is a case that happened this week. An empty steamer trunk belonging to me was sent from Singapore to Manila by the steamship Palitana. Smith, Bell & Co., the agents, sent me a notice saying that the trunk had arrived. Accordingly I took the receipt to Smith, Bell & Co., where it was signed and indorsed; from there I went to the custom house. Such a bustling, howling, confused crowd, calling in all directions in half a dozen different languages, cannot be seen any place in the States and the only approaches to it are at the Hong Kong and Shanghai wharves, and there the difference in lan guage is missing. An inspector directed me to the chief clerks' office where my receipt was taken through the window by Aguinaldo's former private secretary, one Antonio Escamilla. Mr. Escamilla has given up insurrection for the present and has thrown in his lot with the Americans. After reading the paper over he asked me to come inside out of the crowd of scrambling Chinese dealers that huddled about the window. I made my way into the office and found Mr. Stanley, the chief clerk busy with a bundle of papers fully a foot high.

"Look at that for a stack," said he as I sat down, but he very kindly stopped his work to blue pencil my receipt and direct me across the cerridor to

my receipt and direct me across the corndor to Mr. Plumb's office.

There the chief inspector sized up my paper and sent for Inspector Young, telling him to look for the trunk and examine it. Mr. Young took me through the warehouses filled to the top with cases, out into the yard where new buildings are being erected and finally into a store wheat cases, out into the yard where new building are being erected and finally into a store she are being erected and finally into a store shed, or godown. After four or five minutes search the trunk was brought to light and a soldier at the left hand of the door handed me a book which I signed. He suggested that I get a native to carry the trunk to the main office where it would be inspected. I hired one for 10 cents. As I started to follow him, a Filipino, who sat up on a desk on the right hand of the door, hatled me and said in Spanish, that I would have to sign "here," indicating a line of a book. The inspector said that this was another check so I signed again and went back to the inspection room. Mr. Young was very obliging and after opening the trunk

said that this was another check so I signed again and went back to the inspection room. Mr. Young was very obliging and after opening the trunk and finding only an old laundry list he said. "Oh, this will be easy for you; just step over and get a free entry blank."

I took my place in a long line of Chinese, Filipinos and Americans, and finally got command of the window. The clerk set to work on a blank 1x12 feet and wrote steadily for four minutes. Then he said:
"You had better go over to the stamp clerk and get a twenty-five cent revenue sticker."

Then he said:

"You had better go over to the stamp clerk and get a twenty-five cent revenue sticker."

A Filipino presided at the stamp window and returned me my American half dollar, saying that American money didn't go, that I must get Maxican. I gave him two peedas dorty cents and he turned over the stamp, but said that he had no change. I finally got ten of the fifteen cents due me and went back to the free entry clerk. He stamped the document, required me to sign it and told me to present it to the assistant manifest clerk around the corner. The assistant clerk is Mr. Rilley, a former soldier of the Oregon regiment. He was very busy in a vain endeavor to explain the proper place of signature to several Chinese merchants. As they did not speak English it was not a small undertaking, but finally it was settled and my document came up for notice. Mr. Rilley seemed satisfied and handed it back after putting down three little blue pencil crosses to indicate where my signatures were needed. I signed the necessary lines and returned it.

"Hello," said Mr. Rilley, "is that the way you sign your name?"

I told him it was and then he said, "That isn't the way it is spelled on the manifest. That isn't the way it is spelled on the manifest. That isn't regular. I can't let this go on." I assured him

I ever save paper or trunk again I went in to call on Capt Millar, the Assistant Collector of Cusioms. Capt Millar is a patient man, and he certainly needs to be so.

"The system is laborious and lined with red tape," he said, "but it is the only one we have and we must enforce it according to instructions."

While we were talking, half a dozen clerks came in with various points to be settled and some protests from merchants and Chinese. The Captain listened carefully to each case and managed to adjust the difficulties. Perhaps the most trying are those which arise when jackages are sent to American women here. They order various things from Chine when jackages are sent to American women here. They order various things from China and Japan, and get their friends to send them clothes, books and so on from the Chinese or English houses. In due time they receive a notice from the steamship company that a package awaits them. Of course, they go right to the custom house and mert with they must po back to the steamship office and have the receipt indersed. Then they come back confident that it is only necessary to walk in and get the package from the Collector's desk. By the time they have signed their names three or four different times and have run the gauntlet of the various clerits and natives, some of them cry, many become indignant and others go away in despair, declaring that they would rather lose the package than fight all day for it.

These are not exaggerations but actual facts, and everybody who has visited Manila or attempted to do business there has the same line of criticism; but until the present code is altered

These are not exaggerations but actual lacks, and everybody who has visited Manila or attempted to do business there has the same line of criticism; but until the present code is altered there can be no remedy or relief. The authorities in charge are most courteous and patient, but they are severely handicapped by the endless laws that govern their proceedings. There is a most urgent need for reform and adjustment to meet the changed condition and the extremely rapid increase in business.

"We have done over \$30,000 worth of business this morning," said Capt. Millar, as a clerk car of in with a report, "and there are thousands more waiting in the river and the Government godowis." It is easy to see how trade would increase if the present methods were put on an up-fodate fooding.

I had begun the chase of my truck at 9 of clock and as it was now a quarter past 11. I inquired of the Captain as to my chances of running it down by noon.

"Well we will see "said he: "just come over the content of the captain as to my chances of running it down."

seen to winess the dedicatory ceremonies. As none of those erecting the building would used the dimb to the top of the spire, which is over one hundred feet from the ground, the services of a lake sailer were procured. With a rope in his hand he climbed to the topmost point of the edifice and as the last timber was placed the draw a bottle edit of a rope, and, breaking it over the spire, shouted first feet and as the last timber was placed the draw a bottle edit of a rope, and, breaking it over the spire, shouted:

Took a Costly Nap.

Took a Costly Nap.

From the Philadsimia Press.

To begin with, he's "a good fellow" That's ap phrase easier understood by men than by women. It generally means —well, it means he's an allowed the pression of the control of the spire world. Pressident controls wards vice the control of the pression of the control of th